

ET TIDSBILLEDE
FRA DET 19. ÅRHUNDREDE
A PICTURE
OF 19TH-CENTURY LIFE

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Et tidsbillede fra det 19. århundrede

Det sogn, hvor jeg er født, er Sønder Kongerslev Sogn. Her boede der i år 1834 259 borgere. Sognet bestod af selve landsbyen og herregården Kongstedlund samt nogle få andre gårde uden for landsbyen.

Alle levede direkte eller indirekte af landbruget. Fæstebønder, karle, stuepiger, daglejere. Nogle boede på de gårde, hvor de arbejdede, andre boede i gadehuse, som husene dengang blev kaldt. Der var fjorten gårde og 35 huse i sognet i år 1834.

Gårdene lå fortsat inde i landsbyen, og landsbyen var omgivet af marker. Inde mellem husene har der været et intenst liv. Her legede de små børn. Husene var lave, bindingsværkshuse med stråtag. Veje og stier var ikke befæstede. På en regnvejrsdag må

det hele have været temmelig mudret. Det grå spildevand løb i små åbne render langs husmure og veje. Heste, kvæg, gæs, høns og de åbne møddinger fik det hele til at lugte – skal vi sige landligt?

En gennemsnitlig besætning for en gård var dengang to heste, fem stykker kvæg, et svin og seksten får. Det vigtigste husdyr var hesten: Det var arbejdsheste. I Sønder Kongerslev sogn blev der i 1838 registreret 105 heste.

Hesten har været et helt naturligt element i landskabet i Østhimmerland i midten af 1800-tallet. Græssende på græsmark tæt på gårdene, som arbejdshest foran bondens plov eller vognlæsset med hø på markerne, og som transportmiddel foran

forskellige vogne på egnens landeveje. Hesten – og dens efterladenskaber – har også været et naturligt element imellem landsbyens gårde og huse. Bundet på dertil indrettede stolper og metalringe i husmurene.

Hesten spillede en hovedrolle i alle samfundets aktiviteter. Hesten var derfor også en naturlig del af datidens skulptur- og billedkunst.

I dag er hesten kun et sports- eller hobbydyr, men vi kan fortsat glæde os over de smukke dyr, når de som levende skulpturer pryder landskabet på vores egn, og vi kan fortsat beundre datidens kunst med hesten som en naturlig bestanddel.

A picture of 19th-century life

The parish where I was born is Sønder Kongerslev Parish in East Himmerland. In the year 1834 259 citizens lived here. The parish consisted of the village itself and the manor Kongstedlund as well as a few other farms outside the village.

All lived directly or indirectly from agriculture. Tenant farmers, farm hands, maids, day labourers. Some lived on the farms where they worked, and others lived in 'gadehuse', as the houses then were called. In the year 1834, there were fourteen farms and 35 houses in the parish.

The farms were still located inside the village, and the village was surrounded by fields. Inside the village between the houses, there has been an intense life. Here the little children played. The houses were low,

timber-framed houses with thatched roofs. Roads and paths were not consolidated. On a rainy day, it must have been very muddy. The grey sewage ran in small open drains along house walls and roads. Horses, cattle, geese, and chickens made it all smell – shall we say rural?

At that time the average livestock for a farm was two horses, five head of cattle, one pig, and sixteen sheep. The main livestock was the horse: it was workhorses. In Sønder Kongerslev parish, 105 horses were registered in the year 1838.

The horse has been a completely natural element in the landscape of Østhimmerland in the mid-1800s. Grazing on grass fields close to the farms, as a workhorse in front of the farmer's plough or the wagonload of

hay in the fields, and as a means of transport in front of various types of wagons on the region's roads. The horse – and its droppings – has also been a natural element between the houses of the village. Tied on dedicated posts and metal rings in the house walls.

The horse played a key role in all society activities. Therefore, the horse was also a natural part of the sculpture and pictorial art of the time.

Today, the horse is only a sports or hobby animal, but still, we can enjoy the beautiful animals when they adorn the landscape of our area as living sculptures, and we can continue to admire the art of the 19th century with the horse as a natural ingredient.



Lille Vildmose, juli 2007

The bog, Lille Vildmose, July 2007



Thingbæk Kalkmine, august 2019

The Thingbæk Limestone Mine, August 2019



Thingbæk Kalkmine, august 2019

The Thingbæk Limestone Mine, August 2019



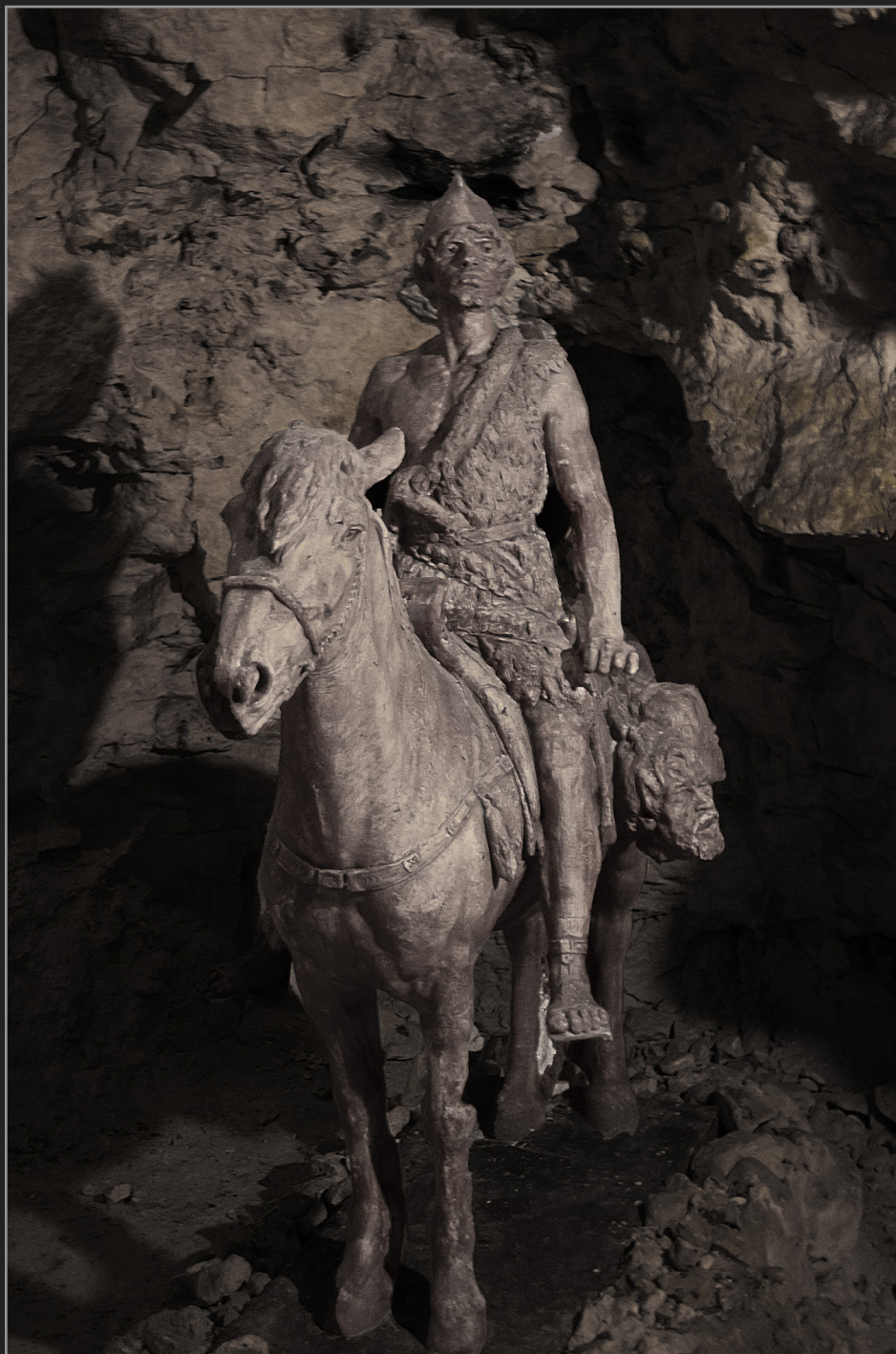
Thingbæk Kalkmine, juli 2018

The Thingbæk Limestone Mine, August 2018



Thingbæk Kalkmine, juli 2018

The Thinbæk Limestone Mine, July 2018



Thingbæk Kalkmine, juli 2018

The Thingbæk Limestone Mine, July 2018



Thingbæk Kalkmine, juli 2018

The Thingbæk Limestone Mine, July 2018



Skindbjerg Lund, december 2019

The forest, Skindbjerg Lund, December 2019



Østhimmerland, Oktober 2019

East Himmerland, October 2019



Østhimmerland, september 2019

East Himmerland, September 2019



Lille Vildmose, juni 2018

The bog, Lille Vildmose, June 2018



Ved Limfjorden, september 2018

Near the fjord, Limfjorden, September 2018



Ved Limfjorden, september 2018

Near the fjord, Limfjorden, September 2018



Ved Dokkedal, maj 2018

Near the village, Dokkedal, May 2018



Ved Dokkedal, april 2018

Near the village, Dokkedal, April 2018



Ved Dokkedal, april 2018

Near the village, Dokkedal, April 2018



Lille Vildmose, juli 2005

The bog, Lille Vildmose, July 2005



Lille Vildmose, juli 2005

The bog, Lille Vildmose, July 2005



Lille Vildmose, juli 2005

The bog, Lille Vildmose, July 2005



Lille Vildmose, juli 2007

The bog, Lille Vildmose, July 2007

KOLOFON

*Ugens foto: Et tidsbillede fra det 19. århundrede
Af Keld Jensen*

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COLOPHON

*Photo of the week: A picture of 19th-century life
By Keld Jensen*

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